



The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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MILK
IS
PURE, FRESH
COWS' MILK.

No. 16,068.

號三月一十年四十一百九千一第

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

第甲次編年三國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

No. 4,
OLD VAT
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Com-
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

DUEL IN MID-AIR.

German Airman Shot by Englishman.
Dead Pilot's Vol Plane.

A description of a thrilling fight in
the air, which had a dramatic climax
was given to Queen Alexandra when re-
cently Her Majesty paid a visit to the
London Hospital.

Among the wounded soldiers there is
a private of the Royal Engineers, who
says the "Telegraph" was himself witness
of the incident.

He said that following a very hard
fight on the day before, he was lying on
the ground with his regiment, resting.
Suddenly a German aeroplane came in
sight. It flew right over the British
troops, and commenced to signal their
position to the German camp.

A minute later, amid intense excite-
ment of the troops, two aeroplanes, with
English and French pilots, rose into the
air from the British rear. Ascending
with great rapidity, they made for the
German aeroplane, with the intention of
attacking it.

FIRE BY MISTAKE.

At first some of our men, who were
very much on the alert, fired by mistake
at the French aeroplane. Luckily, their
shots went wide.

Then the troops lay still, and with
breathless interest watched the attempts
of the French and British airmen to out-
manoeuvre their opponent, and to cut off
his retreat.

After a little time the Franco-British
airmen abandoned this attempt, and then
the Englishman and the German began to
fly upwards, in the evident desire to
obtain a more favourable position for
shooting down from above. Owing to the
protection afforded by the machine, it
would have been of little use for one
aviator to fire at his opponent from be-
low. Once a higher altitude was attain-
ed, the opportunity for effective aim
would be much greater.

ALMOST OUT OF SIGHT.

Up and up circled the two airmen,
till their machines could barely be dis-
tinguished from the ground. They were
almost out of sight when the soldiers
saw that the British aviator was above
his opponent. Then the faint sound of
a shot came down from the sky, and in-
stantly the German aeroplane began to
descend, volplaning in graceful fashion.
Apparently it was under the most per-
fect control. On reaching the earth the
machine landed with no great shock,
ran a short distance along the ground,
and then stopped.

Rushing to the spot, the British sol-
diers found, to their amazement, that
the pilot was dead. So fortunate had been
the aim of the Englishman that he had
shot the German through the head. In
his dying moments the latter had started
to descend, and when he reached the
earth his hands still firmly gripped the
controls.

The aeroplane was absolutely undam-
aged, and was appropriated by the British
aviators.

WAR OFFICE AND FOOTBALL.

In reply to a letter in which he informed
the War Office that the Football Associa-
tion was prepared to request all its
members to stop the playing of matches if
the recruiting authorities were of opinion
that such a course would assist them in
their duties, Mr. F. J. Wall, secretary
of the Association, has received a com-
munication from the War Office as follows:

The question whether the playing of
matches should be entirely stopped, more
a matter for the discretion of the Associa-
tion, but the Council quite realize the
difficulties involved in taking such an
extreme step, and they would deprecate
anything being done which does not appear
to be called for by the present situation.
Should your Association decide to continue
the playing of matches, the Council trust
that arrangements will be made so as not to
interfere with the facilities at present
afforded to the recruiting authorities.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be impossible to prevent an ac-
cident, but it is not impossible to be
prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Balm
is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a
bottle of this salve you are prepared
for most anything. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEST FOR INFANTS
BEST FOR INVALIDS

**A Complete Diet
for INFANTS & INVALIDS**

As Milk is one of its constituents the only other
ingredient required is water.

Write to NESTLE FOOD CO. P.O. Box 351,
Hongkong, for a free sample tin.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
TUESDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONAM.' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'
5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

WEDNESDAY, 4th NOVEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' 8 A.M. 'HONAM.'
5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

The attention of the travelling public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the
Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at
Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without
extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'SUI AN'
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 8 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO. SUNDAY, 8th NOVEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN,"
will depart from the COMPANIES WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.
and return from Macao at 2 P.M.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 11.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. 'HOISANG.'
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM,' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANNING,' 565 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leave Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTIAN" and
"SANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted), 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (Formerly Flona).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

JUJITSU SCHOOL.

43, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL
Individual Instruction in the famous
Japanese Art of Offense and Defence.
Hours:—6—10 A.M.; 4—10.30 P.M.
Instructor.—J. WATANABE
3rd Grade, Kodo-Kwan, Tokio.
Assistant.—K. ISHIGAKI,
2nd Grade, Kodo-Kwan, Tokio.
Inspection cordially invited.
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1914. 1123

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, MERRISON HILL ROAD.
1015

If you happen to be late your signals will
be constantly and promptly served
just the same. Only at the ALEXAN-
DRA CAFE.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

CANTON
LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Makers of Jewellery, Lacquers,
Crockery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits,
Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to
order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and
Foreign Goods of every description.
All goods sold at reasonable prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign
Goods.

SUP. FAT POO STREET
CANTON and
Nos. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road
and No. 120, Cornhill Road Central.
Tel. No. 811.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DUCK 78' x 88' x 3.6'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Ropes, etc.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1/2 to 150 H.P.F.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT, CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN. AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—TAIKOO DOCK. TELEPHONE No. 213.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS

A

SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS.

108 HOUSE HONGKONG

LIPTONS

No. 1 Tea 95 cts. per lb. Foochow Buds 80 cts. per lb.
Our own Special Blend of India & China Teas

85 cts. per lb.

Roasted & Ground daily the best Java Coffee
75 cts. per lb.

For absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa; also Scones, Cakes &c.
 procurable in Hongkong—to be obtained only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

LADIES CLOAK ROOM.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART.

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Railway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Dining, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.

Room Grades.

Terms:—From \$5 per day up.

Telegraph Add: "Peak" P. O. PEETER.

Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION
AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Effervescent Saline

For purifying the Blood
and cooling the System.

Refreshing Invigorating

PRICE \$1.00 per bottle.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LD.

NOW OPEN

LADIES DAYS MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS

CHARGES:—

Turkish Bath 1/3
Electric Bath 3
Complete Body Massage 2
Single Bath 75 cts.

FOR MEDICAL BATH DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTION WANTED!

SPECIAL PRICES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

13 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. J. O. SCOTTS, Manager.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS, WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

"Special terms 30% reduction for Volunteers
and all men in uniform."

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

672

THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 457.
Shipyards, Shum-Sui-Fo, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 11.

Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE



"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on
the market; it fully maintains its high repu-
tation in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 21, 1912.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, T'ASSETS, CIGARETTE CASES,
etc., etc.,

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

501

THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEAM RAISING, FURNISHING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BOYKERS
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for

FURNACE, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY,
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared on by

A. O. ENO, Ltd., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAKAMURA, SANO,
SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA
Collieries.AGENTS for MAKITO, & OYUBARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Md., Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.TEL. ADDRESS for above: IWASAKI.
Codes:—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANTLA: Messrs Macdonray &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.For particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PENDER STREET,
Hongkong.HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA
STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held
at the Offices of the Underigned, No. 4
Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong on
THURSDAY, the 5th November, 1914 at
Noon.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 25th
October to the 5th November, 1914, both
days inclusive.BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Tongkong, Oct. 28, 1914.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
MATRICULATION EXAMINA-
TION will be held on the following
dates:

DECEMBER 14th TO 19th.

Arrangements will be made to hold
the Examination at any town where a
sufficient number of candidates offer them-
selves.Candidates must send in their names to
the Registrar, with the fee, not later than
November 14th, 1914.Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong
Currency).Forms of Entry and all particulars may
be obtained on application to—
The Registrar,
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1914.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.IN WHICH ARE VERIFIED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1913.
£23,625,135.I—Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid up Capital £2,437,500II—Fire Funds £3,899,114
Life & Annuity Funds £16,136,160
Sinking Fund and Account £88,612

£23,625,135

Revenue Fire Branch £2,667,158
Life and Annuity 1,973,289Branches £2,899,114
Revenue Marine Department 263,692
Other Receipts £30,193

£23,625,135

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.SAVARESE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULESPHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
MADE IN LONDON BY ALL CHEMISTSThe Government is supplying free to each
British soldier on the Continent two ounces a
week of Wills' "Capstan" Tobacco, manufactured
by the British-American Tobacco Company.

WAR NEWS.

COMMANDER VON BUELOW A
PRISONER.Allahabad, Oct. 9.—French newspapers
state that Commander Von Buelow, who
was believed to have been responsible for
the shooting of a Russian at Jerschoff, is a
prisoner in French hands.

RECORD SUGAR PURCHASE.

London, Oct. 8.—With reference to
Government's tender in sugar a Cardiff
paper says Mr. McKenna has purchased
90,000 tons of raw sugar, Demetera,
Mauritius and Java, at the price of
£18,000,000 sterling. It was the largest
transaction in the history of sugar and was
sold practically at cost price to refiners who
agreed to sell at a fixed price.BRITISH SAILORS WASHED
ASHORE.London, Oct. 8.—Bodies of British
sailors have been washed ashore at Sche-
veningen and interred in the presence of
a large gathering, including the British
Minister and Dutch, authorities and a
guard of honour, with a field salute. The
Mayor delivered an address. The British
Minister thanked them in the name of the
British people and Government.We are all pretty familiar with the
English sailor's cry, "For such it has now
become": "Are we downed?" No! "The
Boatload correspondent of 'The
Times' tells us that the French troops
have now adopted this as their own. As
they swung past on their way to war they
cried: "Et ce que nous avons le courage
brave!" and in one man the regiment
voyleed: "Non!"

TRADE BOOM COMING.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing a Trade
Deputation, said he had been told by
those who would shortly experience an unpre-
cedented trade boom owing to the enormous
demand of foreign countries for goods
unobtainable elsewhere. "We were now
constantly receiving orders from other
countries. As the war progressed the
demands on industry in Britain would
be enormous. It would be in industries
wherein not merely would employment be
very full, but there would be overtime and
a shortage of men. There would undoubt-
edly be severe distress in the cotton
industry. In fact, as the only trade which
had completely broken down, it was an
industry which could not be much helped
by building work, construction roads, &c.
They would have to find other means of
dealing with it. The Board of Trade was
making arrangements with the
Unions to meet all abnormal conditions.

NO FOOD FOR EIGHT DAYS.

Diaries of German Soldiers.

Bordeaux, Sept. 21.
More interesting statements gathered
from the diaries of wounded Germans and
prisoners have been published here. An
excellent writer writes: "September 9.—
Terrible hunger; not a morsel of bread for
eight days."An officer of the Brunswick Regiment
made this notation: "September 17, in
the Region of Espenau.—For five days
we have fed ourselves on stolen bread and
sugar; not a morsel of bread. The
losses are enormous. More officers of my
company have fallen; the company is re-
duced from 250 to 60. No solution is
possible; no reinforcement."A soldier of the Tenth Corps wrote:
"By three days in the field, we have neither
food nor sleep. It will be a miracle if
we ever see Germany again. The company
has fallen from 250 to 50."A reservist wrote: "September 17.—
On the battle, rain of shells; nothing to eat
for three days; no bread; great losses."
A Hessian soldier made this comment:
"In five weeks we have had bread three
times. This evening we had potatoes
cooked. What a feast! And a bed of
straw. Let us hope this misery will soon
disappear." "Daily News."THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be
"Banned," but it is "Quarantined," For Bread
and Butter, Confectionery, Meals with Wines &
Liquors.THE "CITY OF RAN-
GOON'S" ESCAPE.

CAPTAIN MAYALL'S STORY.

Another "Statesman" representative,
says the "Statesman" (Calcutta) of Sept.
17 caught Captain Mayall, of the "City of
Rangoon," at Diamond Harbour Station
early on Wednesday morning as he was
leaving for Calcutta. Capt. Mayall was full
of praise for the gallant commander of the
Italian steamer "Loredano," who, in his
opinion, deserves to be publicly thanked
for his prompt and persistent efforts to
prevent the "City of Rangoon," and other
boats from falling into the clutches of the
German cruiser. It appears that the "City
of Rangoon" was the first boat to com-
municate to Calcutta the news of the
"Loredano's" movements in the Bay.
"We were fourteen miles south-east of
the pilot brig at the mouth of the Hooghly,
bound for London, with a full cargo and
five passengers," he commenced, "when,
at 12.30 p.m. on Monday we sighted the
"Loredano." She came straight towards
us and as soon as possible began to make
frantic signals with flags. I read the
message "The enemy is about," and won-
dered what could have happened. We did
not leave to or change our course imme-
diately, and I did not see the Captain of the
"Loredano" trying to make use of his
megaphone and plying up and down the
bridge in a most excited manner. The
boat made wide circles round us, and
naturally I realised that something of a
serious nature had occurred. I might ex-
plain that the "Loredano" being without
wireless apparatus was unable to com-
municate with us other than by means
of flags or megaphone. Well, I turned
the ship round and followed our rescuer,
as I certainly consider she was, back to
the pilot brig, and then the "Loredano"
gave us the news that merchantmen had
been sunk in the Bay by the "Loredano."
We did not get any details, but it was
mentioned that five ships were required
to send the Italian Line boat to the
bottom. As soon as possible we com-
municated the facts we had by wireless
to the authorities at Calcutta and a
wireless message was also sent direct to
Simla.

GREEK STEAMER IN TOW.

"Later on," said Captain Mayall, "the
"Dalmore," carrying a cargo of coal, re-
ported by megaphone that the "Loredano" was
twenty miles south-east of Fala Point on
Monday night. I was also informed on
good authority that the Greek steamer
"Fountapara," which was well loaded with
coal, had been captured by the "Loredano"
and that she was in tow as a collier.
That is really all the information
I have about the affair, but I must
say that the Captain of the "Loredano"
deserves great praise for the noble part he
played at great inconvenience and risk to
himself and his ship. Instead of making a
beeline for safety when the cruiser had let
him go unobserved he went a considerable
way out of his course in order to intercept
outward bound boats and warn them of the
danger they were in. In this way he saved
not only his boat alone, but the "Ionian" and the
"Ajaccio" troopships which are now safely
anchored in Diamond Harbour."Marina Gorky, the well-known Russian
novelist, in a letter to a friend at Capri,
in the Bay of Naples, states that he is unable
to return to that island because when his
countrymen are fighting for civilisation
and freedom his post is at the front.

WHAT A "DEAD" MAN SAW.

Evidence accumulates that the Germans
have deliberately fired on Red Cross parties
engaged in rescuing the wounded. A wound-
ed trooper in London Hospital had so
astounding a story to tell that he was put
on oath and made a sworn statement of
which the following official record was
made:—
"Private Thomas Leth, 5,088, 1st Ad-
vanced Remounts 6th Dragoon Guards,
Warrington Ward. Sword wound in leg.
Back sword in stomach. He was taken to
killing a German. Threw from his horse,
he lay on the ground pretending to be dead.
Germans came and stripped him naked.
He knew that his only chance was to feign
death. Red Cross picked him up, and were
fired at while attending to wounded. He
saw the Germans cutting the wrists of the
wounded."

40 MEN FROM SIMPSON'S.

(Forty members of the staff of Simpson's
in the Strand—waiters and cooks—have
enlisted.)Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you have it rare?
Try a bit of padding, sir."
Yes, the cheddar's fair."Forty men from Simpson's!
Quitting in a group,
Marching off in khaki for
To fix the Kaiser's soup."Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you take it?
Here's your Hall served in the shell,
Piping from the pot!"Forty men from Simpson's!
Hurry, turn 'em loose,
They're the sort we need in front
To cook the German goose."Forty men from Simpson's!
What a thing to read!
Forty humble serving men
Serving Britain's need!"Forty men from Simpson's!
Don't you blush with shame
While they play the soldier's part
And you the waiting game!"
Herbert Eastman, in the Daily Chronicle.COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION"Only a Cough," but you stop
it; while it is ONLY a cough.WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUNDThe finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.



THE DOLLAR MARK

never obscure our idea of
optical service—the first
consideration here is perfect
satisfaction in glasses and
our patrons never find reason
to complain of our charges.We use every scienti-
fic method of value in
testing the sight.FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES
CONSULT US.

Hongkong, May 25, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY EUROPEAN SHIP'S
DOCTOR FOR VOYAGE TO
LONDON.

Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 2, 1914.

NOTICE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited
AGENTS for Messrs W. & A. Gilbey's
Wines and Spirits.A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, Oct. 22, 1914.

YEW LEE & Co.

At Cheong and L. Hanson.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS,
COMPRADORES and COAL MERCHANTS.15, LEE YAT STREET, WEST.
Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

We are always in a position to
supply you with the best obtainable
LOCAL & AUSTRALIAN
MEATS
SMOKED FISH, SAUSAGES,
CORNED MEAT,
CORNED BEEF,
AND WE IMPORT
Absolutely the best Table Butter
that money can buy.
THE "DAISY" BRAND.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON,

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1820.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Cokes Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and
37, HUNG LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1913.THE
CHINA MAIL

Typhoon Map &

Guide.

PRICE 40 cents

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper,
and Light Refreshments.ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & PERFUMERS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT LIVER SALT.

This Valuable Preparation, speedily relieves Biliousness, Sickheadache and all derangements of the Stomach. It purifies the Blood by imparting the natural saline elements necessary to a healthy and vigorous condition.

WATSON'S CELEBRATED COLD CURE TABLETS.

Give immediate relief and a speedy cure. Invaluable for Cold in the head, Influenza and Neuralgia.

POWELL'S LADIES' COATS



SIMILAR TO ILLUSTRATION \$23 50

THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Licensing Sessions.

H.K. Football Club Meeting.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, November 5—

Noon.—H.K. & S.C. Steam Fisheries Co's Meeting.

FRIDAY, November 6—

2.20 p.m.—Sale of Tenwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Houghts.

SATURDAY, November 7—

9.15 p.m.—"The Blue Bird" at the Theatre Royal.

SUNDAY, November 8—

8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10—

9.15 p.m.—"The Blue Bird" at the Theatre Royal.

WEDNESDAY, November 11—

3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property at Mr. Geo. P. Lamont's.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,

C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.
Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED.

Paracetamol, Patent Medicines, &c.

2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 22, 1913.

\$150,000,000. It will be borne in mind that last year the value of our exports was £25,000,000, but with this great sum we not only paid for all the goods imported, including manufactures, but we also paid for about £20,000,000 of securities. Of course, during the war our ability to find capital for other countries will practically cease. Indeed, from time to time it may be that we shall import capital either by disposing of a portion of the £4,000,000,000 of foreign investments that we hold or receiving subscriptions from friendly countries to our issues of Consols.

In proportion as we sell securities to or receive subscriptions to our war loans from other countries, the smaller will be the amount of goods we shall have to export in order to purchase as much food and material as we did last year. In the current week prices of commodities have shown substantial advance, but as the weeks pass and food is received from Canada, the United States, Argentina and elsewhere, the advance in prices should be stayed, and be followed by a substantial fall. It is unnecessary to refer to the manufacturing capacity of Great Britain at the present moment. It is obvious that if last year our factories could supply all the things which the British people themselves needed, could produce enough to pay for all the food and raw material imported, and over and above this produce goods sufficient to pay for £200,000,000 of securities bought from abroad, they are able to create all the goods that will be needed to pay for the food and material we need from abroad at a time when we shall not be prepared to invest much capital overseas. In other words, on last year's basis there is a margin of producing power to the extent of something like £200,000,000. Thus on the one hand we have the fact that England is able to produce goods needed by the world, and on the other the world is able to produce food and raw material needed by the British people, the whole question of the volume and extent of British trade depending upon the success of the British Fleet in keeping the command of the sea. All the conditions are favourable: first, to the maintenance of British credit and to the credit system of the world; secondly, to the maintenance of British trade at a high level and the ability of the British people to import and to pay for all the food and material they need; and, thirdly, to the raising of all the money, however great the sum that may be needed, to carry the war to a successful issue. It is essential, however, that everyone should realise how extremely strong fundamentally the economic and financial condition of the country really is, and that everyone should act in a normal manner, and should confidently expect that his income will be maintained, and that he will be able to go on doing those things and spending just as much money as in recent years. Economy, however, is desirable. All that is necessary is that the money we have been lending to foreign countries, and which last year amounted to £200,000,000, should now be devoted to war purposes. If a greater sum than £200,000,000 a year is needed for the prosecution of the war, then it may be necessary to effect a certain measure of economy in order that the savings may be greater. The balance of the annual savings of the nation of about £200,000,000 is needed in large measure for the construction of houses, and the extension of factories, and it is obvious that a great many new factories will have to be erected in order to provide all those things which a country needs in a period of war and does not require in periods of peace. Should, however, circumstances arise to render so great an expenditure essential, we have no doubt whatever that out of new savings the country will be able to raise some £300,000,000 of money in the year for war purposes over and above any sums it may obtain by the sale of some portion of its great holding of foreign securities. Thus as far as the financial situation is concerned the position is one of great strength.

On more than one occasion we have pointed out that in this great war, even much more than in wars of the past, the economic factor is the all important point to be borne in mind. Already Germany's commerce and industry are badly dislocated, and necessarily so with her overseas business in complete abeyance and her home market very considerably diminished. On the other hand, the commerce and industry of the Allies and more particularly that of Great Britain, are practically normal. Much more than the economic factor is undoubtedly necessary to lead great nations to overcome powerful foes; but there can be no doubt that the wherewithal by which the springs are oiled all round is of the first importance. To supply such "lubrication" the British Empire, happily, is in a much more favourable position than either Germany and Austria and bankrupt Turkey won't affect the situation seriously. On the economic position of Great Britain the *Statist*, which speaks with authority on all financial matters, has some interesting observations to offer. This paper points out that 4,000 millions of British money is employed abroad, which brings us a yearly income of 200 millions sterling. The whole of this enormous sum, we learn, must be sent to us in food and material. Over and above this great income that of our shippers, of our bankers, and of our brokers and others is computed to reach about 150 millions, and this also must come to us in the food and material we need. It should be understood that Great Britain has to receive from Colonial and foreign nations an annual sum of about 350 millions without having to send out any goods in payment other than services. Beyond this amount, however, even in the worst conceivable circumstances, a large additional sum must come to us in payment for goods which we export. It is true, of course, that the trade with the continent will be checked, at any rate as regards our trade with the enemy; but against this has to be placed the fact that neither Germany nor Austria will be able to export any appreciable amounts of goods to any country, and that consequently a deficiency will arise which must be supplied by the countries capable of supplying similar goods. The only countries that will be in a position to supply the goods usually supplied by Germany are Great Britain and the United States, and therefore against the loss of trade with the Continent must be placed the increased trade which will be carried on with other countries. Therefore provided that confidence is restored and the temporary damage to the credit system repaired, our trade should be maintained at a very high level, and we should be able to obtain all the food and the material we need by exports of goods. Last year the value of our net imports was £659,000,000. To pay for similar amounts in the future we shall have to export goods to the value of between £300,000,000 and

£400,000,000. It will be borne in mind that last year the value of our exports was £25,000,000, but with this great sum we not only paid for all the goods imported, including manufactures, but we also paid for about £20,000,000 of securities. Of course, during the war our ability to find capital for other countries will practically cease. Indeed, from time to time it may be that we shall import capital either by disposing of a portion of the £4,000,000,000 of foreign investments that we hold or receiving subscriptions from friendly countries to our issues of Consols.

In proportion as we sell securities to or receive subscriptions to our war loans from other countries, the smaller will be the amount of goods we shall have to export in order to purchase as much food and material as we did last year. In the current week prices of commodities have shown substantial advance, but as the weeks pass and food is received from Canada, the United States, Argentina and elsewhere, the advance in prices should be stayed, and be followed by a substantial fall. It is unnecessary to refer to the manufacturing capacity of Great Britain at the present moment. It is obvious that if last year our factories could supply all the things which the British people themselves needed, could produce enough to pay for all the food and raw material imported, and over and above this produce goods sufficient to pay for £200,000,000 of securities bought from abroad, they are able to create all the goods that will be needed to pay for the food and material we need from abroad at a time when we shall not be prepared to invest much capital overseas. In other words, on last year's basis there is a margin of producing power to the extent of something like £200,000,000. Thus on the one hand we have the fact that England is able to produce goods needed by the world, and on the other the world is able to produce food and raw material needed by the British people, the whole question of the volume and extent of British trade depending upon the success of the British Fleet in keeping the command of the sea. All the conditions are favourable: first, to the maintenance of British credit and to the credit system of the world; secondly, to the maintenance of British trade at a high level and the ability of the British people to import and to pay for all the food and material they need; and, thirdly, to the raising of all the money, however great the sum that may be needed, to carry the war to a successful issue. It is essential, however, that everyone should realise how extremely strong fundamentally the economic and financial condition of the country really is, and that everyone should act in a normal manner, and should confidently expect that his income will be maintained, and that he will be able to go on doing those things and spending just as much money as in recent years. Economy, however, is desirable. All that is necessary is that the money we have been lending to foreign countries, and which last year amounted to £200,000,000, should now be devoted to war purposes. If a greater sum than £200,000,000 a year is needed for the prosecution of the war, then it may be necessary to effect a certain measure of economy in order that the savings may be greater. The balance of the annual savings of the nation of about £200,000,000 is needed in large measure for the construction of houses, and the extension of factories, and it is obvious that a great many new factories will have to be erected in order to provide all those things which a country needs in a period of war and does not require in periods of peace. Should, however, circumstances arise to render so great an expenditure essential, we have no doubt whatever that out of new savings the country will be able to raise some £300,000,000 of money in the year for war purposes over and above any sums it may obtain by the sale of some portion of its great holding of foreign securities. Thus as far as the financial situation is concerned the position is one of great strength.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals: Anonymous per Bishop of Victoria £5

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The gross receipts of the Ministering Children's League Bazaar in Government House grounds on Saturday amounted to nearly \$4,000.

According to a cable to the Indian Trade-alongforty-five members of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank staff have joined the Army.

Major Robertson has reported to the Police that some person entered his bedroom, at 8 Hankow Road, and stole a silver watch valued at \$30.

For hailing a friend in the street from the Court verandah and thus disturbing the proceedings, a Chinese was to-day brought before Mr. Wood and fined \$1.

A Chinese, of about 35 years of age, unknown and having the appearance of a mendicant, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital. He was found wandering in Des Voeux Road West and seemed of unbalanced mind.

Before Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning, Henry Wright (34) was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner at the Grand Hotel. The defendant did not appear when the case was called and his bail of \$50 was exonerated.

Police Constable James has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained on board the S.S. *Luertes* through falling while assisting an injured Chinese from the hold of the ship. The constable broke his arm.

Inspector MacDonald this morning charged a "boy," formerly employed by him, with the theft of \$48. While the Inspector was asleep accused entered his room and took the money. Just at that moment the Inspector awoke and seized the boy who had the money in his hand. Accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy this morning sentenced a Chinese to twelve months' imprisonment for returning from banishment, six months for burglary, four hours' stocks and twelve strokes with the birch. Prisoner was arrested this morning by a Chinese constable when about to enter 59 Des Voeux Road Central. He had in his possession tickhairs, brass findings, a cross-cut saw and brass door handles.

The strike of Chinese stewards, cooks and boys in the steamers of the three China companies is gradually dying out, a number of the men having returned to their vessels on the old terms. In several cases the places they vacated have been taken by men employed at the moment to keep the ship running and these are being retained in the companies' services, a number of their former employees consequently finding themselves out of employment until fresh vacancies arise. With the loyal co-operation of the officers the ships were kept running, sometimes at great inconvenience to themselves, several ships leaving with inefficient staffs which had to be instructed in the preparation and serving of the food. "Shipping and Engineering."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Extract from Corps Orders by
Lieut.-Col. Chapman, V.D.

Six temporary Commissioned in H. M. Army, for the duration of the War, as 2nd Lieutenants R. G. A., are offered to local candidates.

Candidates should send in their names with particulars of age, education, previous military or Volunteer Service to Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Volunteer Headquarters,
3rd, November 1914.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Camp—Stonecutters.

ORDER BY MAJOR WAKEMAN O.C.H.V.R.

Orderly Officer today 2nd Lt. Branch, to-morrow 2nd Lt. J. Owen Hughes.

Orderly Sergeant today Sergt. Johnston, to-morrow Sergt. Tolson.

All ranks are cautioned with regard to care of rifles. Particular care must be taken in cleaning every part of the mechanism as well as the barrel after firing, particularly in wet weather.

Group Commanders and N.C.O.s will frequently inspect rifles and see that they are being kept thoroughly clean and well oiled.

The attention of all ranks is called to orders previously published, requiring them to complete their preliminary practices satisfactorily before they will be permitted to take part in the Standard Test or Field Firing.

EARLY COLD.

BE careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[It is not necessarily acquiescing in opinions expressed by correspondents.—Ed.]

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Dear Sir,—As a British Master-Mariner might I draw your attention to the following facts:—

Although all Germans and Austrians have been expelled from Hongkong and, I presume, all British possessions in the East, yet a large number of them still remain in the Chinese Maritime Customs, and, in the course of their duties, board British ships in Chinese ports. Although these alien enemies are in the service of a Neutral Power they would be able, if so disposed, to do a large amount of damage to British owned property in such a manner that it would be almost impossible to bring the crime home to them.

Do you not think that representations should be made to the Chinese Customs Authorities asking them to take steps to prevent alien enemies boarding British ships in the guise of Customs Officers?

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

The Shamoon, Nov. 1, 1914.

[This, in my opinion, is a matter of very great importance, and we trust that the Government will look into it at once.—Ed.]

GERMAN EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH REGISTERED COMPANIES.

Dear Sir,—There are a large number of British firms and public companies that are registered in Hongkong under the Companies' Acts which persist in retaining the services of Germans. But as you must probably know in this war a great many Britishers have been thrown out of work, and it seems only fair that these positions should be available for them. From my own personal knowledge the German authorities have forced every German firm to get rid of their British employees. Consequently, the Registrar of Companies ought to get a law passed which will force those firms and companies to disengage with their German assistants.

As an instance, the hotel where I am at present is registered in Hongkong under the Companies' Ordinances, but the Directors have nothing but a lot of Germans to run the place. I hope you will take the question up from all I can learn it is very bad in North China and there is only one thing to be done and that is for the British to follow German methods for the time being.

Yours truly,

HONGKONG.

Peking, Oct. 12, 1914.

[This also is a matter which we feel sure will receive the attention of the Government and will be remedied within their power to do so.—Ed.]

THE SUZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal, which embassies of the Germans had apparently made plans to obstruct, is a strictly neutral waterway, and its blockade is prohibited by international treaty. Any interference with it on the part of Germany or Turkey-German agents therefore would probably have caused international complications of a far-reaching nature.

The agreement, which was signed on October 29, 1888, guaranteeing the passage of the ships of all nations in peace or war, was signed by the British, French, and German Governments, and was confirmed in 1896, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government has since half the controlling interest, having acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,932 shares, for 20,000,000 francs. Their value on March 31, 1913 had increased to 239,018,000 francs. The transit receipts in 1913 totalled \$5,117,473 and the dividend for 1913 was 155 francs per share, the *Actions de Journaux* returning 141 francs each. British tonnage through the canal, which reduces the passage from London to Bombay exactly half as compared with the Cape route, stood 83,460,000 tons in 1913.

The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of thirty-two administrators, of whom ten are British, three representing H. M. Government and seven the shipping interest.

Owing to the mildness of the season in the North, it is expected that the closing of the port of Tientsin will be later than usual. The river usually freezes in the second third week of November, but it is anticipated that, with a continuance of mild weather it may keep open until the commencement of December. In the event of another mild winter succeeding the last one it is expected that the icebreakers will be able to keep the port open right up to Tientsin throughout the winter.

A FAVORITE RUB DOWN.

THE golfer, the football player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All aches and pains disappear like magic and sprains and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

WHY IT SELLS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day, because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do. It soothes the cough by soothing the inflamed throat, and it is rapidly and effectively removed by all Chemists and Druggists.

WHY TURKEY HAS ENTERED THE WAR.

GERMANY'S DULCITY EXPOSED.

British Official Statement.

In a *Hongkong Government Gazette* Extraordinary, published yesterday by direction of the British Government, the following statement is made concerning relations with Turkey:—

The attitude adopted by the Turkish Government in regard to the German men-of-war *Goben* and *Breslau* arrested at night in London, Paris and St. Petersburg. These ships were lying from the French and British Fleets in the Mediterranean and took refuge in the Dardanelles, where by the rules of international law and under Turkish treaties they should have been laid up by the Turkish Government and their crews detained until the close of the war, or made to leave for the open sea at the end of twenty-four hours.

Instead, the ships were allowed to remain in shelter and to exercise on a basis of belligerent rights, and then it was suddenly announced that they had been purchased by Turkey, who retained the German crews and dismissed the British Admiral from his executive command of the Turkish Fleet.

At the same time the passage of the *Dardanelles* was open with mines and all British merchant vessels in those waters or coming through from the Black Sea were held up—first on the pretext that their papers were wanted for troops whom Turkey was mobilizing, and then that the presence of mines rendered it unsafe for the vessels to proceed. This was not only a manifestly unjustifiable interference on the part of a neutral State with the trade of Great Britain, involving both shippers and merchants in heavy loss, but it paralyzed the movements of all British shipping in the Black Sea, amounting at the time to fifty or seventy vessels, since not only was it impossible to get through into the Mediterranean, but there was nothing to prevent the *Goben* and *Breslau* passing into the Black Sea and destroying all the shipping collected there. The Dardanelles have now been closed in defiance of international treaty.

Another reason for grave disquietude has been the unfriendly treatment by responsible Turkish officials in Bagdad and Mesopotamia of British subjects and the open incitement of the population by Turkish official circles against Great Britain and her allies.

Notwithstanding all this provocation His Majesty's Government indicated that if Turkey were substituted for Germany as the enemy of the Allies, British merchant shipping would not be impeded, and if Turkey would honorably carry out the duties of a neutral state, all these illegalities and hostile acts would be overlooked, and a solemn warning was given that if Turkey failed to do so, British ships would be sunk without further notice.

Furthermore, assurances were given that at the conclusion of peace Great Britain would see that no conditions were laid down which would impair that independence and integrity and that economic conditions of a character favourable to Turkey would be obtained.

In spite of these assurances the attitude of Turkey towards Great Britain became increasingly provocative. Evidence continued to reach His Majesty's Government of military preparations in Syria which could have no other purpose than to facilitate attack upon Egypt; and of active propaganda carried on by Turkish and German agents among Bedouin Arabs in regions adjoining the Egyptian frontier. Similar intrigues were set on foot elsewhere and reports were even received of the despatch of Turkish emissaries to India with a view to stirring up anti-British feeling among Indian Mohammedans. Great Britain, the greatest Mohammedan Power in the world and the faithful and consistent friend of Turkey, whom she has steadily helped to recover the stability shaken in the Balkan Wars, would see with the greatest regret that Turkey had been deceived into regarding herself on the side of England's enemies, and adopting an attitude as unjustifiable as it would be ungrateful, but it cannot be denied that the present situation shows that there is a Chinese element in a sheet of crystal map of the Suez Canal, which would drive Turkey into war with England for the benefit of Germany and of Austria, the secular enemy of the Turkish State.

A striking illustration of the extent to which intrigues have been carried on is furnished by the case of a German employé in the Alexandria City Police who lately returned from leave via Constantinople saying that he had been accused from military service. He was arrested on suspicion on landing, and on him were found a detailed map of the Suez Canal, a sheet of crystal map of the Suez Canal, and other compromising correspondence. He had also entrusted to members of ship companies two boxes of detonators for exploding dynamite and nitro-glycerine.

Further, a steady stream of German officers and men both naval and military together with all kinds of war material has flowed incessantly into Constantinople, which has been converted to all intents and purposes into a German military base. German officers are known to have penetrated far into the interior of the Turkish Empire in the endeavour to stir up agitation against Great Britain and her allies. All these movements, it is impossible to doubt, have been carried out with the direct connivance of the Ottoman Authorities and can point to only one conclusion.

That this neutral Power meant deliberately and intentionally to provoke Great Britain to war shows in the fact that Turkey, in the month of October 1914, to the Turkish commandant-in-chief of the Turkish Ministry of War, which already allied to His Majesty's Government as the enemy, gave detailed orders as to raiding attacks by warships and included orders to break the *Constitution* flagstaff and remove the insignia.

The *Mezid* Damascus Army Corps have since their mobilization been constantly

SPORTING.

ROYAL H.K. YACHT CLUB.

Owing to the severity of entries and counter attractions on Saturday next, the opening cruise arranged for that date has been postponed until Saturday, 21st inst. The same programme will hold good and entries for the various events close at noon on 10th inst.

ANOTHER DOG CASE.

Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory, was summoned before Mr. Wood at the Police Court this morning for allowing a brown Chinese dog to be at liberty without a muzzle on October 29 in Humphreys Avenue.

T. F. Claxton said he followed the dog to Mr. Claxton's office, and having pointed it out to Mr. Claxton through the office window, Mr. Claxton recognised it as his.

Mr. Claxton told the Magistrate that he never saw the dog. He remembered a constable coming to his office and saying that his dog was straying without a muzzle. He said to the constable "Have you shot it?" and the constable answered "No, unfortunately, it was before 10 o'clock." The constable did not even produce the dog; it might have been any dog.

Mr. Wood thought it unlikely that the constable would go to the observatory following a dog unless it had no muzzle.

Mr. Claxton said that numerous dogs with and without muzzles hung around the observatory grounds.

The case was dismissed owing to the confusion in the evidence.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

Whether the other British possessions and colonies in the Far East have taken the same steps as Hongkong with regard to the alien enemies in their midst we have not yet learned, but if they have, the work of the naval authorities, charged with the protection of shipping along Far Eastern trade routes, will be rendered much easier. Among those who have been placed "behind the wires" in Hongkong are many excellent fellows, men who, in times when the lines of nationality were not so clearly drawn, Britishers have been pleased to meet socially and on the sports ground. But patriotism always proves stronger than friendship, and good fellows though many of them were they were a positive source of danger in possession even of restricted liberties. Whether any hostile acts were committed in Hongkong the public has not been allowed to learn but it is quite safe to say that from somewhere between here and Indian ports information, especially as to movements of warships and merchant shipping, has been steadily leaking out, and by some means or other finding its way to the *Emden* and other German cruisers prowling about eastern seas. The dramatic coup executed by the *Emden*'s commander in Penang last night, Wednesday last could not have been brought off without accurate knowledge of the movements of the patrolling warships of the Allies, and merchant ships would not have been interfered with had not this never-known-for-certain that they were not convoyed. In the Far Eastern British possessions followed the lead of Hongkong there would still of course be places where the enemy could maintain communication, but their sphere of operations would be very much limited. In Ceylon an outcry has been raised against the amount of liberty allowed to aliens on parole, and a correspondent to the *Colombo* newspapers makes the very feasible suggestion that motor car trips made to unattended parts of the coast by certain German residents have been strictly in accordance with the terms of their parole.

pending troops South preparatory to an invasion of Egypt and the Suez Canal from Akaba and Gaza. A large body of Bedouin Arabs have been called out and armed by assist in this venture. Transport has been collected and the roads have been prepared for the movement of troops. The *Emden* has been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akaba to protect the force from naval attack, and the notorious Sheikh Aziz Shawish, who has been so well known as a leader in raising Moslem feeling against Christians, has published and disseminated through Syria and probably India an inflammatory document urging Mohammedans to rise against Great Britain. Doctor Trueller, who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against British occupation and is now attached to the German Embassy in Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict.

Aggressive action was certain to be the result of the seizure of the *Emden* by German officers employed in the Turkish Army, and acting under the orders of the German Government, who thus have succeeded in forcing the *Admiral* of the Baltic.

German intrigues cannot influence the loyalty to Great Britain of the 70,000,000 of Mohammedans in India and the feeling of the Mohammedan inhabitants of Egypt or of the millions of Moslems in Africa and in Malaya and elsewhere under His Majesty's protection. They must look with deterioration, without under foreign influence at Constantinople which would inevitably lead to the disintegration of the Turkish Empire and which shows such forgetfulness of the many occasions on which Great Britain has shown friendship to Turkey. They must feel bitterly the degeneration of their co-religionists, who can thus be dominated against their will by German influences, and many of them realise that Turkey is pushed into war by Germany they must dissociate themselves from a course of action that is so preposterous in the position of Turkey itself.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF WATER AT ORDINARY TIDE	RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	100	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	50	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	50	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	50	10	10	10
ADRIEN					
Consolidated Dock	100	50	10	10	10
ADRIEN					
Hope Dock	100	50	10	10	10
Lagoon Dock	100	50	10	10	10

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Time Table From 1st. October 1914.

OUT		IN	
Kowloon	6.50	7.45	9.40
Shang Hom	6.54	7.49	9.44
Yau Ma Tei	6.58	7.53	9.48
Shau Tin	7.02	7.57	9.52
Tai Po	7.06	8.01	9.56
Tai Po Market	7.10	8.05	10.00
Fan Ling	7.14	8.09	10.04
Shau Shan	7.18	8.13	10.08
Shau Shan	7.22	8.17	10.12
Shau Shan	7.26	8.21	10.16
Shau Shan	7.30	8.25	10.20
Shau Shan	7.34	8.29	10.24
Shau Shan	7.38	8.33	10.28
Shau Shan	7.42	8.37	10.32
Shau Shan	7.46	8.41	10.36
Shau Shan	7.50	8.45	10.40
Shau Shan	7.54	8.49	10.44
Shau Shan	7.58	8.53	10.48
Shau Shan	8.02	8.57	10.52
Shau Shan	8.06	9.01	10.56
Shau Shan	8.10	9.05	11.00
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